

call vote on July 13, 2016. Had I been present, I would have voted in this manner:

Roll Call Vote Number 453—Amendment offered by Congressman PALMER of Alabama Number 76—NO.

RECOGNIZING MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2016

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor South Florida resident Nadine Kirby, for her efforts to “Light it Up Green” during the month of August to raise awareness for Muscular Dystrophy.

Nadine’s son David has lived with Duchenne muscular dystrophy, a disease that causes progressive weakness and loss of muscle mass, since he was four years old. One million American families are affected by this condition, and there is no existing cure.

For the individuals and families who are impacted by muscular dystrophy, I applaud efforts to “Light it Up Green,” and to recognize August as Muscular Dystrophy Awareness month.

I ask my colleagues to join me in “lighting it up green” this August to support the families who continue the fight against this disease and thank the South Florida advocates who work tirelessly to raise awareness and seek a better future for those who are born with muscular dystrophy.

FAA EXTENSION, SAFETY, AND SECURITY ACT OF 2016

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 11, 2016

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (H. Res. 818). I remain frustrated by Congress’ inability to pass a long-term extension of FAA authority and I am concerned with some of the language included within this reauthorization. However, these reservations do not justify opposition to the bill and I therefore support its passage. Without this extension, current FAA authority would expire on July 15, causing major side effects that would cripple our economy.

I commend Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member DEFAZIO as well as the entire Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for putting aside differences and negotiating this FAA extension. This legislation addresses some of the many issues that face our airline industry. Specifically, I am pleased by the inclusion of language that streamlines the hiring process of air-traffic controllers. Representatives from the National Air Traffic Controllers Association (NATCA) have been urging Congress to help solve the 27-year low in the air-traffic controller workforce and I am confident that this provision will help address this massive backlog. The reauthorization also directs the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to expand the PreCheck program as well as opti-

mize the staffing allocation model—both vital steps in helping reduce wait times while also enhancing security precautions. Furthermore, the extension requires training for flight attendants to help recognize and respond to potential victims of human trafficking, an issue that affects millions of people across the world and cannot be ignored.

Although the extension helps address many important issues facing air travel, I am concerned with some of the language included in the reauthorization. Of particular concern is language in Section 3405 which directs the TSA to change regulations pertaining to vetting standards for aviation workers with access to secure and sterile areas of airports. In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Brussels and Istanbul, I understand the concerns that Members may have with tightening security in and around airports; however, this screening expansion will unfairly affect airline workers and Homeland Security experts have yet to provide credible evidence that this will actually help mitigate terrorist activity. The provision not only extends the background check period from ten years to fifteen years, but it also expands the list of “disqualifying offenses” for Security Identification Display Area (SIDA) badge holders, potentially causing many long-time, responsible airline workers to lose their job.

Although I support the passage of this reauthorization, I must voice my disappointment in the Leadership’s inability to advance a long-term solution that the various stakeholders within air travel can depend on. Mr. Speaker, we must take the time between now and September, 2017 when this reauthorization expires to put aside partisan differences and produce a long-term extension that our airline industry so desperately needs. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN-LIEU AND TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2016

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act, in partnership with some of my colleagues in the Senate. This legislation is just one part of the work we are pursuing, in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and in collaboration with affected Columbia River Treaty Tribes, to improve conditions and address unmet tribal housing needs along the Columbia River.

This issue deserves significant attention and investment from the federal government. The history of the 31 Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites dates back decades. Western development, including construction of the three lower Columbia River dams beginning in the 1930s, displaced many members of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Warm Springs, Umatilla, Nez Perce, and Yakama Nation. Those tribes have a treaty-protected right to fish along the river at their usual and accustomed places, and were also

promised housing to replace what was inundated after the dams became operational. That promise has largely not been kept. I’m working with my colleagues to address these unmet needs through the appropriations process and other legislation.

To address fishing access that was wiped out by the dams, the Corps constructed 31 small sites along the Columbia, designed primarily for daily, in-season fishing access and temporary camping. However, largely due to the lack of promised permanent housing and out of a desire to be closer to the Columbia River, their cultural heritage, and traditional fishing areas, many tribal members live in makeshift housing or shelters at these sites. Because they were not designed for longer-term or permanent use, the conditions at these sites are deeply distressing and unsafe, without proper electricity, sewers, or water. I have seen these conditions firsthand on multiple visits, and they have garnered attention from local and national media. The sites are in dire need of urgent upgrades to electrical, sewer, and other infrastructure, beyond their daily operations and maintenance needs.

This legislation calls for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to conduct a much-needed assessment of current conditions at the In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access sites under BIA ownership on both sides of the Columbia, in coordination with the Tribes. It authorizes the BIA to improve existing federal structures and infrastructure, improve sanitation and safety conditions, and improve access to electricity, sewer, and water infrastructure. BIA may contract with Tribes and Tribal organizations to conduct this important work that will lay a critical foundation for the construction of permanent tribal housing.

This is a significant and meaningful step in helping to improve conditions at these sites and should be passed by both the House and Senate. Our efforts will not stop here. I will continue working with federal partners and Tribal nations to see that the need for more permanent housing is fulfilled.

CORAL REEF CONSERVATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION AND ENHANCEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 2016

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2016

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I re-introduced a bill to amend and reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000. Conservation of coral reef ecosystems is essential to protect public health, promote environmental sustainability, and ensure long-term economic progress for the jurisdictions we represent in Congress. The sovereign waters of the United States off the coast of Guam, and in the Pacific region as a whole, contain a majority of the shallow-water coral reefs in the United States, as well as some of the world’s greatest coral reef biodiversity. These reefs, and reefs around the world, provide habitat and shelter for fisheries, provide food and recreation for our residents, and are the basis for marine tourism industries.

Coral reefs also provide important mitigation from extreme weather events, including hurricanes and typhoons, by absorbing up to 90%